

BERKSHIRE

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

REPORT

TO THE RURAL AND URBAN AUTHORITIES

OF THE

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF

BERKSHIRE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1887.

BY

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LONDON:

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NEWBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Walter Church.

THE returns of the inspector of nuisances for the year 1887 shew that 936 premises were inspected in this district, on 74 of which nuisances existed, of these all but two were abated by the end of the year, formal notices being found necessary in nine instances only. Nineteen earth or dry closets have been introduced in different localities, and at Thatcham seven premises not hitherto connected with the sewer have had the connections put in. I may add that the management of the sewage meadow has been more satisfactory than it was in the previous two years.

At Donnington, where in 1886, in consequence of a case of enteric fever in the village its whole drainage was thoroughly examined and a great part of it overhauled and put into better order, the house connections were cut off and the drain restored to its original use as a carrier of rainfall and surface water ; but complaint was subsequently made to the Sanitary Authority by a Local Committee that much inconvenience was thus occasioned to the occupiers, and ultimately it was decided to allow reconnection of the ordinary slop drains and of the waste water drain from the brewery, continuing however the exclusion of the suds from the laundries as well as all closet drains and cesspit overflows. Further reports were made by me to the Authority (and to the Local Government Board) in April and in August, but, in the existing state of the village which consists of only about 60 houses, the action taken appears to be the best practicable at the present time, the place being altogether too small to be able to bear the cost of a separate sewerage system ; but this difficulty might be greatly lessened, and the whole question advantageously

dealt with, when the new sewerage of the borough is taken in hand, if arrangements can be made for the inclusion of Donnington in the system.

At the request of the Board of Guardians I reported in detail on the drainage arrangements of the Union House, and on the best way of dealing with the question, advising the separation of the rainfall and surface drainage from the sewage proper—for which a new system of drains communicating with the Borough sewers would be required, while the old ones could still be utilized for the first-named. As yet no final decision has been arrived at.

I have also reported on the regulations to be made by Sanitary Authorities under the Act of 1886, placing cowsheds and dairies under their control. Up to the close of the year 34 cowsheds and dairies had been registered and regularly inspected; considerable improvements have been made in the sanitary arrangements of several which were in an unsatisfactory state, and one or two have been almost entirely reconstructed in a way to meet every reasonable requirement.

Eleven samples of drinking water have been analysed by me, for the most part in consequence of illness attributed to their use. Six proved to be bad, including two which were very foul; and only two were “fairly good.” In each instance the use of the polluted water has been discontinued, and new wells have been dug or arranged for where they were required.

The weekly returns of pauper sickness included 112 cases, mostly of adults (see Table II), but the zymotic illness was limited to some 20 cases of measles, scarlet fever, and diarrhœa occurring in children, and a few of the last-named in adults.

There has been comparatively little infectious illness of a serious kind, and no case of small pox has been reported during the year.

Measles outbreaks have occurred from time to time in various localities; the great majority of the attacks were of a mild character, but they were exceedingly numerous in Stockcross,

Boxford, and Curridge, in which places the infection spread so quickly and extensively that it was found necessary to close the schools. At Woolhampton a milk dealer persisted, in spite of warning, in personally carrying on his business while he had the complaint in his house (in which he kept his milk utensils) without taking any sufficient precautions against the spread of infection. Proceedings were taken against him before the Justices, and he was fined. The mortality from the disease was exceedingly small, amounting only to five during the year, all of them children, of whom three were under five years of age.

Scarlet fever has not occasioned any deaths, but a few attacks have been notified and dealt with. In one instance it is probable the infection was brought from London to a Home at Cold Ash, in July. In September three cases occurred at Hampstead Marshall, the complaint being traced to the Borough, and two months later there was a small group of attacks at Welford, but there was not any material spread of infection in either place.

Diphtheria also has not proved fatal during the year, but in November one death was certified as caused by croup at a house in Thatcham where attacks of various zymotics have occurred within the last few years. I found the water supply polluted, and the smell from one of the sewer ventilators was complained of, both matters have been subsequently attended to. There was besides one infantile death from croup at Welford. Some suspicious "throat cases" have also occurred at Enborne Row, where both the premises and their surroundings were in bad sanitary order and the water supply was foul. Whooping cough has, as usual, proved fatal to a few (four) infants, but has not prevailed to any great extent.

Enteric fever occasioned one death at "Halfway," at a house where the water supply was found to be grossly fouled, the well being within a short distance of a large farmyard cesspit, and the water discoloured and unuseable after rain. A group of attacks of diarrhœa at Welford also appeared to be due to the use of water contaminated to a considerable extent with decaying

vegetable matter, but not with sewage proper. The only death from this complaint during the year was one of a young infant.

The registered births for the year were 293 (M. 142, F. 151), being rather fewer than in 1886, and the rate per 1,000 of the population, estimated to the middle of the year, was 26·1 or three per 1,000 below the mean rate of the combined districts.

The deaths registered were 174, to which 17 must be added of persons belonging to the district but dying outside (in the Union House and the County Lunatic Asylum), the corrected number is therefore 191 (M. 108, F. 83), of whom 54 (the same number as last year) were children below five years of age, while 85 were above 60. The death rate was 17 per 1,000, being an increase of 0·5 upon that of 1886, due to a small increase in the number of infants dying under a year old, and of deaths between the ages of 25 and 60—see Tables IV A and B. Only 13 deaths were due to zymotic diseases, being, with one exception, infants and young children. I have already referred to these, and they were at the low rate of 1·1 per 1,000 of the population, or 6·8 % of the mortality from all causes—Table VI.

Consumption occasioned 16 deaths, half as many again as in the previous year, and at the rate of 1·4 per 1,000, or 8·4 % of total mortality. With few exceptions the deaths occurred between the ages of 20 and 35.

Chest inflammations were fatal to 28 persons, of whom nearly a third were infants and children under five. This is about the usual average, and the rate is 2·5 per 1,000, or 14·6 % of the deaths from all causes.

Wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five accounted for nearly the same number (29)—see Tables IV and VI—reference to which, and to Table V, will shew that the mortality for the year in this district has been very nearly at the mean rates of the combination in all respects.

The inquests on deaths from injuries of various kinds (12) were however above the average. Ten of these were accidental and two were cases of suicide.

NEWBURY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Benjamin Sargent.

THE inspector's return for the past year shews 992 premises visited and 34 ordinary nuisances discovered, all of which were abated by its close. No special sanitary works have been undertaken, nor has there been any extension of the existing sewerage system, so that where any nuisance has resulted from the absence of a sewer in the locality, the best temporary remedy available has had to be adopted. The matter of the new sewerage of the district still remains unsettled also, but the desirability of adopting the "Shone (Ejector)" system in place of gravitation sewers has been considered by the Authority, and as it appears to me that its special characteristics render it peculiarly adapted, on sanitary grounds, to meet the conditions which present themselves in Newbury, I have advised the Authority in that sense, and for the reason, that by its adoption the gradients of the sewers would be so greatly improved that they would become self-cleansing, and the flow of the sewage being rapid their contents could not become stagnant or decompose, nor would deposits occur, and the main causes which lead to the formation of injurious sewer gases being thus eliminated, the sewers themselves would be both inoffensive and innocuous.

The scavenging and removal of dust and refuse has been maintained at the satisfactory level of recent years, and speaking generally the same may be said of the condition of the majority of the courts, and one (Ashdown-court), to the bad state of which I had to draw attention last year has been greatly improved by the provision of new closets and the reconstruction of the old ones—which I have, since this was done, found to be in a satisfactory state—the tenants being able to keep them locked. The slaughterhouses have also been properly kept, and in one case, as to which complaint of nuisance was made to me, I considered the premises not suitable for the purpose, and it

has been disused, a new building having been erected at Greenham. The cowhouses and dairies have been inspected, and twelve have been put on the register under the act of last year.

I have submitted three samples of water to analysis, two of them were distinctly bad. The Company's water has since been supplied to one of these premises, and some improvements have been made at the other, which however is likely soon to be pulled down, as I am informed.

Only 48 new cases of pauper sickness were returned in the twelvemonth. There has not been any serious outbreak of zymotic disease reported during the year, and small pox has been entirely absent from the district. Measles, however, was exceedingly prevalent in the spring and early summer, the complaint breaking out almost simultaneously in different parts of the borough, but the attacks were mostly of a mild type, and only three deaths (of infants) were occasioned by it.

I have reason to believe that a certain amount of scarlet fever also occurred later in the summer, but no cases were reported, nor was there any death certified as resulting from it.

Diphtheria and croup each proved fatal to one young child early in the year, and whooping cough to four infants towards its close. No other cases of these complaints came to my knowledge. Three attacks of enteric fever, two of which proved fatal, occurred in the last quarter of the year in Beauchamp Buildings and in East Fields. In both these localities the water supply is from the Company's mains, but in other respects the sanitary arrangements were found to be very deficient, as this part of the district, which lies low, is outside the limits of the existing sewers. In the first-named case the premises were also exceedingly dirty and ill kept, a quantity of fowls being kept in the small and cramped back yard, which also contained the common cesspit closet. There did not appear to be any connection between these attacks, nor could I trace them to any common cause (one indeed was probably imported from a distance) and there were not any others reported subsequently.

Notwithstanding the unusual drought and heat of the summer there was a very small amount of severe diarrhœa, only three deaths (two infantile) being caused by it, the number in 1886 being 17.

The year's registered births amounted to 322 (M. 168, F. 154) and the total deaths to 182, of which 26 occurred in the Union House and four in the Cottage Hospital; deducting 18 of these which came from the rural district, and adding two deaths of former residents who died in Moultsford Asylum, the corrected number is 166 (M. 71, F. 95), equal to 51 % of the registered births. The rates for the twelve months per 1,000 of the estimated population are, births 30·6 and deaths 15·8, this last being the same as the mean rate of the combination for the year, as well as the lowest death rate recorded in this district since the Public Health Act came into operation.

Zymotic diseases occasioned 14 deaths only, all, excepting two from enteric fever and one from diarrhœa, of children under five. The death rate in this group is 1·3 per 1,000, and the percentage to the deaths from all causes 8·4 %. I have already referred to nearly all of them—see Table IV B.

Consumption accounts for 13 deaths, or nearly the same number, two-thirds being between 20 and 40 years of age and most of the remainder above 60.

The mortality resulting from pulmonary inflammations was below the average, amounting to 18 deaths, seven only being of persons above five years old. The proportion to deaths from all causes was 10·9 % and the rate per 1,000 1·7—see Table VI.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five years of age were also less fatal than in the two preceding years, accounting for 24 deaths, with a rate of 2·3 per 1,000, and a percentage to total mortality of 14·5 %.

These rates are nearly the same as the year's corresponding "means" for the combination, excepting those for consumption, which are very much lower.

Only five inquests were held, three on deaths from accident, the others from "natural causes."

HUNGERFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Charles Snell.

I cannot commence this summary of the sanitary history of the district in 1887 without a passing reference to the severe losses the Sanitary Authority has sustained in the deaths of its chairman and its clerk. In Mr. Cherry, not the district alone but the whole county has lost a man in whom high principle, great experience, trained intellect, and unreserved self-devotion to labour for the public good, were combined with a kindness of heart and of manner which no one who was privileged to work with him or under him could fail to appreciate; while by Mr. Astley's death the Board has lost an adviser of the greatest value.

The actual sanitary work of the year has been mainly of a routine character. The inspector of nuisances reports 2,300 premises as visited, and ordinary nuisances (see Table III for details) discovered on 240 of the number, of which 218 have been remedied—mainly in Hungerford, Ramsbury, and Lambourne—while at Bedwyn, where serious defects in the drainage arrangements had been noted and reported on by me, the work had not been done at the close of the year, but has since been taken in hand.

The plan adopted for the disposal of sewage and slops at the Union House not being satisfactory, I was requested to advise the Guardians on the matter, and the pumping arrangements having been altered there is a distinct improvement.

Four samples of water have been submitted to analysis, three of them on account of the occurrence of fatal attacks of enteric fever or of diphtheria where they were in use. Two of these proved to be of passable quality, but one (from Bedwyn) was much polluted. The owner of the premises was informed of its impurity and unwholesomeness, and since the close of the year improvements have been carried out. The fourth sample was from a tube well near Hungerford, and was a good water.

I have also advised the Authority relative to the regulations they are empowered to make as regards cowsheds and dairies, but no action has yet been taken in the matter.

The weekly returns of pauper sickness included 972 cases (see Table II), 183 of which were of children under five years old. This number is considerably in excess of that of 1886, as was the amount of zymotic sickness also, which, with the exception of nine attacks of scarlet fever and two of typhoid, consisted entirely of—measles 78, whooping cough 54, and diarrhoea 21.

Throughout the district indeed measles and whooping cough have been the principal zymotic complaints of the year, the other diseases of this group having only occurred sporadically from time to time, and either not having spread at all or only to an extremely limited extent.

No attack of small pox has come to my knowledge.

Measles, as already mentioned, has broken out in various localities, especially during the first six months of the year, in Avington, Shalbourne, Bedwyn, Lambourne, and concurrently with whooping cough at Kintbury, Shefford, Hungerford, and Ramsbury. The majority of the attacks were mild, but seven deaths were occasioned by measles and eight by whooping cough, all, excepting two from the first-named, being of children under five years of age. It was, however, found necessary to close some of the schools.

The only cases of scarlet fever coming to my knowledge were a few attacks (mostly pauper) none of which were fatal, occurring in Kintbury at the beginning of the year, and at Lambourne in July. There was not any material spread of infection at either place, but at the last-named it was considered advisable to engage a trained nurse for a few weeks.

Near the close of the year diphtheria made its appearance at Great Bedwyn almost wholly among children, of whom several were attacked, and one case ended fatally. As already mentioned, the water supply at one house was found to be impure, and its

disuse was advised ; and as there was a probability of the complaint spreading among the children attending the schools I had them closed. One fatal attack of inflammatory croup was recorded also.

Enteric fever was certified as the cause of four deaths, and no other cases were notified to me. On examination of the premises special sanitary defects were found in only one instance, where the drains and closets were accordingly altered. In the other three, chill, resulting from exposure, was believed to have been the cause of the attacks, which in each case were solitary ones and not followed by any spread.

Diarrhœa occasioned a somewhat larger mortality than in 1886, six deaths (three infantile) being due to it, but there was not any general or serious outbreak of the complaint.

The births registered in the year numbered 505 (M. 264, F. 241) and the deaths 319, of which 15 occurred in the Union House, to these must be added four being former residents in the district who died in Moultsford Lunatic Asylum. The corrected number is, therefore, 323 (M. 173, F. 150), and the rates per 1,000 of the population, estimated to the middle of the year, are—births 30·0, deaths 19·2, this last being an increase of 1·0 on the rate of 1886, and not only high for the district, but also 3·2 above the mean rate of the sanitary combination for the year. To a considerable extent, however, it is due to the unusually large number (19) of infants prematurely born, or of insufficient vitality to survive more than a few days or weeks at the most ; on the other hand 139, or nearly 44 % of the total deaths occurred among persons above the age of 60 ; of these 59 were between 70 and 80, and 32 between 80 and 90, while five were on the way to become centenarians, so that the deaths at the vigorous periods of life (between 5 and 60) were only about 20 % of the whole—see Table V.

I have already commented on the zymotic mortality. Of the 27 deaths in this class six only were of persons above five years of age, and although they were nearly three times as many as in

1886 the rate did not exceed 1·6 per 1,000 of the population and 8·3 % of the mortality from all causes.

Consumption accounted for only 11 deaths, being two less than in the preceding year, and at the very low rate of 0·6 per 1,000 or 3·4 % of the total mortality, all but two being persons between 20 and 45 years of age.

Pulmonary inflammations were fatal to 58 persons, of whom 17 were infants and young children. Though rather above the average for the combination this is about the same number as in the previous year, and the rate is 3·3 per 1,000 or 17 % of the total deaths.

Forty-seven deaths were recorded from the wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five years old, in these are included the prematurely born and feeble infants already referred to. The deaths under the age of one year were nearly 14 % of the registered births (see Table V), this being the highest percentage for the year of any of the larger districts in the combination.

Eleven inquests were held during the year, in all but four cases the death was held to be due to "natural causes." Three of the remainder were accidental deaths and one was a case of suicidal drowning.

ABINGDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Edward Mudd.

IN this district the inspector's return (Table III) shews that 1,500 premises have been inspected during the past year, and that ordinary nuisances existed on 359 of the number, all but eight of which had been abated by its close ; two-thirds of them related to foul closets, drains, ditches, and ponds, in the last two being included the ditches at Clifton Hampden and Radley College, and the ponds at Southmoor and at Sunningwell. Two houses were closed as unfit for habitation.

At Steventon the unsatisfactory character and position of the closets at Timsbury-terrace, of which I have had occasion to complain on previous occasions, has been again reported to the Authority, with the result that they have now been converted into earth closets as I advised. At two other cottages in the village (belonging to a different owner) as to which I had also to make complaint, the requirements of the notices served have not yet been complied with.

Proceedings were taken before the Justices in one case of polluted water supply at a dairy farm at Radley, and a conviction was obtained, after which two old wells were filled in, and a new one sunk.

Nine samples of well waters have been analysed by me, mostly from premises where typhoidal or diphtheritic attacks had occurred, only two of the number proved to be passably good, two more were low-class waters, and the others were all considerably polluted—one of them to an extreme degree.

I have also advised as to the regulations relative to cowsheds and dairies to be made by the Authority under the Act of 1886, and the inspector reports that 25 persons have applied to be put on the register.

The new cases of pauper sickness returned during the year were 363 in number—99 being children under five years of age ; they included only 40 attacks of zymotic diseases, the most important being an outbreak of scarlet fever at Marcham in the autumn, and they were nearly all infantile with the exception of a few cases of diarrhœa—see Table II.

The district has been entirely free from small pox throughout the year.

Between May and September measles appeared in several localities, but mostly in the neighbourhood of Abingdon, where also it was prevalent at the time. The majority of the attacks were mild, and only one was fatal—to an infant a twelvemonth old.

Scarlet fever has also made its appearance in the district several times ; in January it was reported at Sutton Courtney,

in February at Besselsleigh, and in July at Marsh Baldon—in each instance it was imported from outside, but its spread was stopped. At the end of September it appeared at Marcham, and there were some 15 to 20 attacks in the following three weeks. The origin of this group of attacks could not be clearly made out, and a few cases occurred in the adjacent part of Abingdon (outside the urban boundary) of which one proved fatal—this being the only death from the complaint during the year. The outbreak, however, was soon checked, as the usual precautions as to isolation, closing of schools, and disinfection of premises were observed as far as possible, so as to prevent the spread of infection; work was also stopped at a laundry where two cases had occurred, and wherever clothing work had been taken home by the cottagers from the Abingdon factory (for the purpose of being made up) which was liable to have become infected, careful fumigation was carried out before it was allowed to be sent back.

A few isolated attacks of diphtheria have also been notified from time to time, three of which proved fatal. In one case, which occurred at Toot Baldon no visible cause for the illness could be traced. In another, in the Radley-road, I found that the walls of the basement were damp and had a mouldy smell, and that the water supply of the house, and of the others in the same terrace, was polluted—samples from all the five wells supplying them being analysed—while the flushing water for the closets, which was from the borough mains, had been cut off for some reason. This last has since been remedied.

In another group of “throat” cases at Milton the water supply proved also to be polluted, and the general sanitary arrangements bad. These have been improved since, a new well has also been sunk and the old one cleaned out. In another fatal case at Shippon the general sanitary arrangements were found by me to be very faulty. They have since been improved, and reconstructed in part.

There has also been a certain amount of whooping cough, which resulted in the death of six infants during the year. Of

these four occurred in July and August at Drayton (Oxon) and the neighbourhood, where the outbreak was most severe.

In March a small group of attacks of enteric fever was reported at Kennington, but none proved fatal. The outbreak was suspected to be connected with the use of impure well water for drinking, and I analysed samples, both of which proved to be polluted, and one of them highly so. The wells were cleaned out and a new coping put up to prevent entrance of surface water, &c. In May the complaint appeared at Sutton Courtney schoolhouse; the water here proved to be passably good, but the premises were damp, the earth closet ill kept, and the drainage faulty—some improvement has been made subsequently.

Diarrhœa proved fatal throughout the year to four infants and to one old person, but otherwise it did not prevail to any unusual extent. In one outbreak, of a dysenteric character at Cumnor, a very foul pigsty and yard were found on the premises.

The registered births for the year were 381 in number (M. 185, F. 196), and the deaths amounted to 201, from which must be deducted eight of the 20 that occurred in the Union House as not belonging by residence to the district, against these must be set the deaths in Moulsoford Asylum of six former residents—making the corrected number 199 (M. 98, F. 101), being 11 fewer than in 1886. The rates per 1,000 of the estimated population were births 28·2, deaths 14·7—both being about 1 per 1,000 under the mean rates for the year of the combined districts, and, as regards the deaths, the third year in succession in which the rate has been between 14·5 and 15·5, or about 50 % of the births, to which the percentage of deaths under the age of one year was only 9·2 %—see Table V.

The mortality from the chief zymotic diseases, nearly all of which I have already referred to, amounted to 16 deaths in all—being 8 % of those from all causes, and at the rate of 1·2 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths due to consumption (9) were rather under those of the previous year, the rate being the very low one of 0·7—equal to 4·5 % of the total mortality.

Lung and chest inflammations accounted for 27 deaths—with a corresponding percentage to those from all causes of 13·6 %, and a rate of 2·0 ; while the wasting and convulsive diseases of young children were fatal to 29, of which 11 were premature or feeble infants dying for the most part within a few days of birth—see Table VI. All these were below the respective “means” for the year of the sanitary combination.

Twenty-three inquests were held during the year, the verdicts being in 12 cases death from natural causes ; accidental injuries, drowning, burns and scalds, and poison accounted for nine others, and two were suicide by drowning.

ABINGDON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. George Winship.

OUT of the 270 premises which are returned as having been inspected during the past year (Table III) nuisances were found to exist on four only ; three of these were foul closets and one an accumulation of fish offal and manure at a fish shop. They were abated in due course. As regards the last-named, complaints were also made of the offensive vapours given off during the process of fish frying which was carried on in a room in the dwellinghouse without any precautions being taken to lessen the annoyance to which it gave rise. Several residents in adjoining houses declared to me that they and their children were made sick and actually ill by the fatty vapours which escaped from the open windows into the air outside. I advised the Authority to require the proprietor of the shop to adopt such arrangements in carrying on his work as would prevent the nuisance ; for some time past no fresh complaint has arisen.

The question of the importance of insisting on a sufficient water supply to thoroughly flush the closets and house drains has been brought by me under the attention of the Authority, as bearing on the condition of the main sewers, and of the offensive smells which from time to time are noticed at the

ventilating gratings; and I pointed out that if the private drains were permitted to be so insufficiently flushed that the contents were likely to accumulate and stagnate in them to a greater or less extent, the sewage, when it reached the sewers, must necessarily be offensive; and as some 800 houses in the district were still dependent on wells for their water supply, and comparatively few of these had proper flushing arrangements for their closets and drains, no treatment applied to the main sewers alone would effectually deal with the evil, which should be met at the point where in fact it mainly originated—viz., the house drains, which it was imperatively necessary to have in good order if a high standard of health was to be maintained.

The inspector reports 231 as the actual number of services connected with the mains at the end of 1887 (supplying nearly double that number of houses), of which 14 were put in during the year, the average (estimated) daily consumption being 5·9 gallons per head of the persons supplied.

The scavenging has been systematically attended to, every street being visited thrice a week. The bakehouses and slaughterhouses are also reported as being remarkably clean and well kept, and the cowhouses and dairies as regularly inspected. As regards these last I have advised the Authority as to the regulations to be made under the Act of 1886.

Fifteen canal boats are also reported as having been inspected.

Of the 126 cases of pauper sickness returned during the year 33 were children under five years old, and the only zymotic complaints coming under treatment were a few cases of measles and of diarrhœa. The first-named was somewhat prevalent during the early summer, but only two infantile deaths resulted from it.

Scarlet fever also appeared in the district late in the year and in connection with the Marcham outbreak referred to in the report for the rural district, but the attacks which came to my knowledge were very few in number and only one terminated fatally. The elementary schools were carefully watched till they were at an end.

Enteric fever has been twice reported. The first occurred in the "Abbey" during March, there were two cases, and I found the water supply seriously polluted; formerly there had been a cesspit near the well, but this was got rid of and filled in when the closet (which however was without flushing apparatus) was connected with the sewers. In the other case, which was in a good class residence, some of the sanitary arrangements were defective. Neither attack was fatal.

The births registered in the district during the year were 181 in number (M. 99, F. 82), and the deaths 92, to which must be added seven of previous residents who died in the Union House—thus making the corrected number 99, or rather under 55 % of the births; the rates per 1,000 of the estimated population being births 31.9 and deaths 17.5—both being above the corresponding mean rates for the entire sanitary combination, but, as regards the deaths, 2.0 per 1,000 under that of 1886.

The deaths from zymotic diseases were only six in number, viz., measles two, scarlet fever one, and diarrhœa three—all but one (a child four years old) being infants. They amounted, however, to 6.1 % of the mortality from all causes, and were equal to a rate of 1.0 per 1,000—see Table VI.

There were eight deaths from consumption, five of which were of young persons between 17 and 33. The wasting and convulsive diseases of children accounted for the same number, each amounting to 8 % of the total mortality, with a death rate of 1.4 per 1,000. Pulmonary inflammations, however, proved more fatal, causing 17 deaths, or rather more than 17 % of the whole, occurring principally in the first half of the year. The death rate was equal to 3.0 per 1,000. It will be seen on reference to Tables IV and V that 70 % of the entire mortality occurred either among young children or old persons, nearly 45 % having passed the age of 60.

Eight inquests were held, of which four were on deaths from accidents of various kinds, four being due to "natural causes."

WALLINGFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Samuel C. Johns.

THE sanitary inspector's return of premises inspected by him in 1887 amounts to 443, of which 123 were examined in detail. The number of nuisances discovered and reported to the Authority was 103, all of which were abated, formal notice being required in only one instance. About two-thirds referred to foul closets and drains, and the rest were of a miscellaneous character—see Table III. At Dorchester the discharge of slop water into the street surface channels has been stopped, and the drainage of a block of cottages improved where a surface drain was close to the well. At the Almshouses, Warborough, the cesspits have been filled in and pail closets substituted; and at Crowmarsh, where the discharge of slop water, &c., into the ditch occasioned a nuisance, matters have been much improved, as is also the case with the ditches at Warborough dealt with in 1886. At Newington, however, where the necessity for a better water supply had been reported on by me, some unsuccessful trial borings were made, and it has since been proposed to arrange for the supply of filtered water from the river Thame to be pumped up 28 feet at a suitable point, but as yet this has not been carried out.

Sixty cowsheds and dairies have been inspected under the Act of 1886, and I have advised the Authority as to the regulations which should be settled for their management.

The number of cases of pauper sickness reported in the year was 63, nearly all adults, the only zymotic attacks being three of diarrhœa, in fact the amount of serious zymotic disease that has occurred in all the district has been comparatively small and the mortality low.

In the spring and early summer there was a considerable outbreak of measles at Bensington, resulting in the deaths of three young children, and in the autumn it prevailed at Woodcote—but of a milder type.

Scarlet fever—non-fatal—has been twice notified, one attack was traced to infection brought from near Shrivenham. There was not any spread of the complaint.

Whooping cough proved fatal to three infants, as did diarrhœa ; one non-fatal group of attacks occurring also in some cottages at North Stoke for which there was not any apparent cause. There was, however, one death of an adult from this complaint and one from enteric fever. During the year 14 premises were disinfected by the inspector after the occurrence of infectious diseases.

The registered births for the year were 293 (M. 128, F. 165), being at the rate of 26·2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which is 3·0 below the "mean" rate. The gross number of deaths within the district was 261, of these 66* occurred in Moultsford Lunatic Asylum, 61 of which have to be struck off as having previous to admission been residents in other districts of the sanitary combination (in which cases they have been added to the respective returns of deaths) or elsewhere, but 22 of the deaths in Wallingford Union House and two occurring in St. Andrew's Hospital, Windsor—of persons admitted to those institutions from this district have to be added, making the corrected mortality 224 (M. 116, F. 108), amounting to 76·5 % of the births, and being at the rate of 20·5 per 1,000, which is considerably (4·7) above the year's mean rate for the sanitary combination and 2·6 in excess of the rate for the district in 1886.

As will be seen, however, the mortality from zymotic diseases was a trifle below the mean, and that from the other groups of diseases having any sanitary significance was little if at all above the average. The explanation of the high mortality appears to be that an unusually large number of old people died (104), mostly of chronic ailments, over 46 % of the whole number of

* In Table IV B an error has crept into the line referring to this district ; as the figures under the headings

4	E	F
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 should be as follows, viz :

61	66	61
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 and not as now printed.

deaths being of persons above 60, while on the other hand the percentage to deaths at all ages occurring among infants and young children was as low as 21.9 %, or 7 % below the average for the combination. The mortality from zymotic complaints (14), with the four exceptions already noted, was amongst children under five years old, and the percentage (6.1 %) of that from all causes was one of the lowest for the year of any district in the combination. The rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.2—see Table VI.

Consumption caused 20 deaths, being at the rate of 1.8 per 1,000, or 8.9 % of the entire mortality of the year. About two-thirds occurred between the ages of 20 and 40.

Pulmonary inflammations account for 26, almost entirely adults, and for the most part old people, the rate being 2.3 and the proportion to deaths from all causes 11.6 %.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of children were fatal to 30 below the age of five years, seven of whom died within a week of birth—13.4 % of the total deaths is thus accounted for, and the rate is 2.7.

Seventeen inquests were held during the year, four being cases of suicide, eight of accidental injury, and the remainder deaths presumably from “natural causes.”

WALLINGFORD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Samuel C. Johns.

OF the 260 premises returned by the inspector as having been inspected in this district during 1887, 182 were examined in detail, nuisances having been discovered on 33, all of which have been abated without the need of formal notice. The majority were cases of foul closets. There are now 94 earth closets in the district, the scavenging of which is done by the

parties concerned, but in two instances it was found necessary to take proceedings against persons for causing a nuisance by removing filth in an open conveyance. A small fine and costs was imposed in each case.

Three hundred connections with the borough water mains have been put in up to the end of the year, so that nearly every house is reported as being now in possession of a supply of good and wholesome water.

Only eight cases of pauper sickness were recorded in the usual returns for the year. All were adults, and they did not include any attack of a zymotic complaint.

There has not been any outbreak of zymotic disease notified during the year, except a trifling amount of scarlet fever, and the only deaths from this class of complaints, five in number, resulted from diarrhœa, which was fatal during the summer to three infants and two adults. The district, however, being so limited in population, these are equivalent to a death rate of 1·9 per 1,000, and amounted to 7·7 % of the total mortality.

After deducting the 22 "rural" deaths in the Union House from the gross number (85) registered, and adding two of persons dying in Moultsford Asylum, we have a corrected mortality of 65 (M. 31, F. 34), being at the yearly rate of 25·3 per 1,000 of the population, or 78·3 % of the registered births—which were 83 (M. 46, F. 37) and at the rate of 32·2—see Tables IV B, and V.

The high mortality was mainly due to the large proportion of deaths (11) resulting from lung inflammations, and from infantile wasting and convulsive diseases (14), which accounted respectively for 16·9 % and 21·6 % of the total deaths, while consumption was only fatal to three persons—the corresponding death rates being 4·3, 5·4, and 1·2 per 1,000—see Table VI.

Only one inquest was held during the year on a death from natural causes.

BRADFIELD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

SUB-DISTRICT I.—Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Wm. E. Bunce.

„ II. „ „ Mr. James Ford.

THE inspector's return for No. I sub-district shews that 609 premises have been visited by him in 1887, on 229 of which nuisances were found ; the greater number of these, viz : 195 ordinary ones were abated within the year—see Table III—while nearly all the remainder have been taken in hand since its close. Of those dealt with in 1887 about a fourth resulted from bad drains, the most important being a complaint relative to the drains and cesspits in the neighbourhood of the Barracks in the Oxford-road, and in the side roads adjacent thereto ; dilapidated houses accounted for an equal number (one being pulled down), while foul closets were comparatively few (16), as were foul houses (12), and overcrowded ones (5). The greater part of those not abated at the end of December related to questions of drainage disposal at Theale (as to which I had reported to the Authority, pointing out that several premises still continued to discharge sewage and slops into the ditches), and at Mortimer, where there was a similar flow of crude sewage from a considerable number of houses into the watercourse, on which I also reported, as well as on a nuisance arising from brewery washings discharged into an open channel.

At Burghfield Hill the water supply of eleven cottages, where the wells had run dry during the long continued summer drought, has been improved by deepening them, and they have now an ample quantity for use. A few more (11) earth closets have been introduced, and 27 premises were disinfected by the inspector after attacks of infectious illnesses—for the most part scarlet fever ; in connection with an outbreak of which complaint one sample of well water from a large national school was examined by me and found to be much fouled, probably by soakage from the urinals.

Under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1886, a code of regulations for cowkeepers and dairymen has been adopted, and the necessary notices given to nearly 300 persons who come under the Act.

In No. 2 sub-district 288 premises were inspected and nuisances were discovered on 156, of which 147 were reported as abated by the end of the year—see Table III. They were for the most part of the usual kind, foul closets, drains, and ditches, houses foul or out of repair, and animals ill kept. Eleven premises have had earth closets provided.

In one case it was necessary to take proceedings to enforce compliance with the orders of the Authority; the premises in question were quite isolated (on Goring Heath), but were so foul from accumulations of animal and vegetable filth, and also in so ruinously dilapidated a condition as to be quite unfit for human habitation. A conviction was obtained. Ultimately the premises were distrained on for penalties inflicted by the Justices for non-compliance with the order made in the case.

Two samples of water were submitted to analysis from this sub-district, one was passably good; the other, from Beenham, was very foul, and I advised that the well should be closed.

The pauper sick returns for the year include only 30 cases, nearly all adults, the “zymotic” attacks being limited to four of measles and diarrhœa.

Several outbreaks of zymotic diseases, mostly measles and scarlet fever, have been notified and dealt with, chiefly among the labouring classes, as well as a few attacks of enteric fever.

No case of small pox has occurred within the district during the year, and only two attacks of diphtheria (in a public institution) have come to my knowledge.

Somewhat extensive outbreaks of measles have been reported, the first being at Ufton in March (imported from the Borough), and at Streatley, Goring, Ashampstead, and Bradfield. In May it appeared in Pangbourne (and in four or five days about 35 out of 100 children attending the schools were attacked), it

spread from thence to Upper Basildon, there being a considerable number of attacks at almost all the places named, although several of the schools were closed for some weeks. From the circumstance that the disease is probably even more infectious in its very earliest stages than it is after the rash has appeared, it too often happens that the infection spreads extensively at schools almost before the fact that there is measles about becomes known—hence the necessity for closing the school at the beginning of an outbreak if it is to be successful in stopping it—but in fact the earlier cases are often almost overlooked, especially if the attacks are mild, and a good part of the mischief is done before its existence is known. The common idea that children *MUST* have measles has for its result much sickness and many deaths that need not have occurred, and in the outbreaks to which I now am referring 12 attacks proved fatal in Goring, Pangbourne, and adjacent places, being nearly double the mortality of all the other diseases of this group, diarrhœa excepted, during the year.

Scarlet fever, for the most part of a very mild type and causing only two deaths, was nevertheless unusually persistent in one or two places, and especially at Mortimer, where (as in the two preceding years) small groups of extremely light attacks were repeatedly notified from the beginning of the year till late in autumn ; there being no apparent connection traceable between the little outbreaks, the one having in almost every instance come to an end, the final fumigation, &c., been performed, and restrictions on intercourse removed for some few weeks before the next commenced. The first was at the commencement of the year, and did not end till the close of the quarter, seven families being successively attacked. It was again reported near the end of April, and lasted nearly as long as before. Two other small outbreaks occurred in the middle of July and late in October, but no attacks proved fatal. There was not any sort of common milk supply, or of water, except the use of the school pump by the children attending there ; isolation had been maintained as

strictly as is possible in small cottages, the friends of the patients were cautioned against mixing with others, and school attendance from infected houses was strictly forbidden ; but the sanitary condition of the schools (where earth closets are in use) was not in all respects as satisfactory as I could desire, and a sample of the well water was found to be distinctly fouled, in all probability by soakage from the urinal. As regards some of the houses where the complaint appeared, the slop drainage went direct and without an air break into a channel discharging into a watercourse which joins the river Kennet. This, however, applied only to a part of the village, and gave no clue to the origin of the other cases.

The defects at the schools to which I called attention have to some extent been remedied since, and no further attacks have come to my knowledge in this village. In June two fatal cases occurred at Goring and Tilehurst, and infection was brought to Aldermaston from Pamber, but did not spread, while in July and August there were several mild attacks at Pangbourne, which place did not become entirely free from the complaint till November, in which month some cases of a severe type occurred at Goring, but there were not any deaths other than those just mentioned.

Croup proved fatal to one child, as also did whooping cough.

In the report for 1886 reference was made to a group of attacks of enteric fever which occurred late in the year in the vicinity of the Barracks in the Oxford-road, and one of the persons attacked, a child of three, died in January, '87. No special defects were noted on the premises, which were very cleanly kept and had a water supply from the Reading Water Works, but the whole drainage arrangements of the immediate neighbourhood are unsatisfactory, including the drains of the Barracks themselves, where a death from the same complaint occurred in April. There was another fatal attack at Calcot in April, where the sanitary arrangements were not found to be in fault. The only other case reported during the year was a doubtful one at Goring.

Diarrhœa proved fatal to 10 persons, including seven infants, and nearly all the deaths occurred in the summer months.

The births registered in 1887 were 577 in number (M. 294, F. 283), being 33 fewer than in the preceding year. The alteration which took place in the boundaries of the district by the extension of the borough of Reading at the end of September into Tilehurst parish, accounts for 12 of these, but for convenience I have included them in calculating the birth rate, which was 30·9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The registered deaths were 277, plus six in the last quarter of the year in the part of Tilehurst (comprising 304 houses and the Barracks) just referred to (which also are included in calculating the annual death rate). Fourteen deaths of previous residents occurred outside the district, viz., seven in Reading Hospital and the same number in Moultsford Asylum. The corrected number is therefore 291 (M. 153, F. 138), or 12 fewer than in 1886, being equivalent to 50·4 % of the births, and to a rate of 15·6 per 1,000, which is slightly under the mean rate for the sanitary combination, as the birth rate is rather above the corresponding mean.

Three-fourths of the deaths (75·4 %) occurred among children under five years of age (92), or persons above 60 (127)—see Table V ; while of the 67 occurring below one year, no less than 29 were prematurely born or feeble infants who lived less than a month. Seventeen of the 20 persons dying in the Union House were above 60.

The total deaths from zymotic diseases were 29, being 9·8 % of those from all causes, and at the rate of 1·5 per 1,000. I have already remarked on most of them.

Consumption caused 17 deaths, two being of infants, and all the rest, with one exception, persons between 9 and 38 years of age. They were a good deal below the “mean” for the combination (Table VI), being 5·7 % of the deaths from all causes, and at the rate of 0·9 per 1,000.

The deaths from pulmonary inflammations were 49, rather less than a third (14) being of young children ; to 47 of whom

infantile wasting and convulsive diseases proved fatal, the death rates being 2·6 and 2·5, and the proportion to total mortality 16·5 % and 15·8 % respectively.

Of the 127 persons dying above 60 years of age, three were over 90, 20 had passed their eightieth, and more than 60 others their seventieth birthday.

Only eight inquests were held, three being on cases of suicide, with two of accidental drowning; the remainder were deaths from "natural causes."

COOKHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. George Millin.

DURING the year 1887 55 premises in this district have been examined by the inspector, and nuisances, mostly foul privies and drains, were abated on 18 of them—see Table III. Complaint having been made to me that at Knowl Hill it was proposed to enlarge the burial ground by the addition of a piece of land alleged to be unsuitable for the purpose—on the ground of the probability that pollution of well waters might result therefrom—at the request of the Inspector of the Burial Acts Department of the Home Office, I examined the locality and the adjoining land carefully, and having satisfied myself that there was no reason to believe that this would be the case, I reported to that effect both to him and to the Sanitary Authority.

Two samples of water have been submitted to analysis, and both were found to be contaminated, one of them to a large extent.

The new cases of pauper sickness for the year were 356 in number, 58 being children under five years old, the attacks of zymotic diseases included 30 of measles and 11 of diarrhœa, but only one of scarlet fever and three of whooping cough.

No attack of small pox, diphtheria, or croup has been notified during the year.

A large proportion of the "measles" cases were of the hybrid form known as "German" measles, of which there was a considerable amount in the early spring at Cookham and Cookham Dean, so that it was thought desirable to close the schools for a time to check further spread. Four deaths resulted from the ordinary type of the complaint.

Scarlet fever has been twice reported, once at Holyport, where no history of infection could be made out, and once at Knowl Hill, where a child came back from London in the "invasion" stage of the disease (the fact being however unknown at the time); other children in the family took the complaint and there was one death, but no further spread, the house being an isolated one.

Enteric fever has been reported once—at Water Oakley; from the history of the attack it appears probable that the patient, a child of 10 years old, caught the disease away from the place. The water supply, however, proved on analysis to be decidedly impure. The attack ended fatally.

The births registered during the year were 252 in number (M. 117, F. 135), a decrease of 15 on those of 1886, and the deaths occurring within the district were 128; to which must be added those of 12 previous residents who died in public institutions outside, viz: in the Union House seven, Cottage Hospital two, County Lunatic Asylum three, making the corrected mortality 140 (M. 80, F. 60), equal to 55·6 % of the births, which were at the rate of 29·3 per 1,000 of the estimated population—the death rate being 15·9, and both of them nearly the same as the corresponding mean rates of the sanitary combination for the year.

The proportion of infantile mortality to that at all ages was low, not exceeding 9·5 %—see Table V.

The total deaths from zymotic diseases were nine (viz: measles four, diarrhœa two, and scarlet fever, whooping cough, and fever one each; and all but two—children under 10 years old), being only 6·4 % of those from all causes, and at the rate of 1·0 per 1,000 for the year.

Consumption accounted for 10 deaths, eight of which were of persons between 20 and 40 years of age.

Eighteen deaths resulted from pulmonary inflammations, a third of them being children under five years old. The rate was 2·0 per 1,000, and they formed 12·9 % of the total mortality.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of children caused 23 deaths, being a fifth of the whole, and equal to a rate of 2·6 per 1,000.

Of 11 inquests during the year, three were on deaths from natural causes, and the remainder from accidents of various kinds.

MAIDENHEAD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. T. Nash.

THE return of the inspector of this district (Table III) shews that nuisances existed on 65 of the 105 premises visited in 1887. All have been abated, formal notices being necessary in only a third of the number. Sixteen referred to impure or deficient water supply, about the same to ill kept animals, and foul closets and drains to over 30. Two premises were closed as unfit for habitation, and five have been provided with dry closets.

I have submitted to analysis four samples of well water (three on account of illness occurring on the premises), as also three taken from the back water skirting the sewage meadow. Three of the first-named were of passable quality, and one was doubtful; this well was cleaned out and deepened. The examination of the samples from the back water stream not giving satisfactory results, the filtering beds at the sewage meadow have been since extended, and further settling tanks and sludge pits provided, nearly 150 yards of 18-inch main being added to the main sewer leading to the upper outfall.

The general water supply of the district has been extended and improved, 111 additional premises having been connected

with the mains of the Water Works Company, and tube wells have been driven on 12 others.

There has also been a considerable increase of efficiency in the scavenging arrangements, which have now been undertaken by the Authority instead of let to a contractor, and the town is swept and scavenged daily by 10 a.m.; pails, &c., filled with the house refuse and ashes and placed on the street kerbs outside the respective premises by the occupiers, being collected three times a week before nine in the morning.

The inspector also reports the slaughterhouses as visited six times, and the bakehouses twice a year, and regularly lime-washed; the piggeries, cowhouses, and milk shops are also periodically inspected.

Complaint was made to me of the defective sanitary arrangements and condition of a row of houses in High-street, which I found to have been very ill-planned in these respects, the basements being below level of sewers, some of the drains on a dead level, badly constructed, imperfectly trapped, and the closet soil pipes unventilated. The works necessary to put these premises into a reasonably safe condition were pointed out to the owner and have been carried out, but since the end of the year.

Of 428 new cases of pauper sickness returned in the course of the year, 83 were of children under five, the greater part of the zymotic illness being measles, 46 cases, and diarrhœa, 23; only one attack of enteric fever, of scarlet fever, or of croup, appears in them, with three of whooping cough.

No case of small pox has occurred to my knowledge throughout the year.

During May, June, and July, measles prevailed extensively in the whole of the district, and it was thought desirable to close several of the elementary schools for a few weeks; but this was not done until they, and especially the infant schools, had already lost a good part of their attendance owing to the children being down with the complaint; the good results of closing schools as a means of checking the spread of infection are, how-

ever, much less evident in urban than in rural districts, where if the children do not meet each other in school there is a good probability of their not meeting at all. The great majority of the attacks were not severe, but there were in all six deaths of infants and young children.

Scarlet fever has been only twice notified, one attack proved fatal, being complicated with rheumatic fever; in the other case, a mild one, the sanitary conditions were faulty, rendering the water supply, which, as already mentioned, was of doubtful wholesomeness but has since been improved, liable to soakage of slops. There was not any spread of the infection in either instance. Two attacks of croup (one of a diphtheritic character) proved fatal to young children, and one of whooping cough to an infant.

Only two attacks of enteric fever have come to my knowledge, one of them ended fatally; the water supply was suspected but proved fairly good, the premises were, however, below flood level, the ventilation unsatisfactory, and the place dirty—these last two conditions were remedied. In the other case there was not any evident cause for the illness, the water was suspected but without sufficient grounds.

There was not any serious amount of severe diarrhœa, and the complaint was fatal to two infants only.

The registered births for the year numbered 281 (M. 144, F. 137), being 24 fewer than in 1886, and the total deaths 161, to these must be added two of former residents dying in the County Lunatic Asylum, while 11 of persons dying in the district but not belonging to it, viz: Union House nine, Cottage Hospital two, have to be deducted, making the corrected number 152 (M. 77, F. 75)—see Table IV B; being nearly the same as in the preceding year, and equal to 54·1 % of the births, the rates per 1,000 of the estimated population at the middle of the year being respectively, births 29·8, deaths 16·2—in each case a fraction above the mean rate of the year for the sanitary combination—see Table V. As regards the ages at which death

occurred there was a distinct excess of infantile mortality, the deaths under one year being 13·2 % of the registered births and 24·3 % of the mortality at all ages ; and although the number of infants dying shortly after birth was small, three-fifths of the mortality under five years of age was due to diseases of nutrition, while a third of those occurring at all ages were within this age period—see Table V. Between 5 and 60 also the proportion of deaths was 1·5 % above the mean for the combination, while above the age of 60 it was 6 % below it.

I have already referred to the deaths from zymotic diseases (13), half of which were due to measles—and all, with a single exception, infantile. They were 8·5 % of the entire mortality, and at the rate of 1·4 per 1,000 living.

Consumption accounted for only seven deaths, or less than 5 % of the whole (see Table VI) and were at the low rate of 0·7 per 1,000. The disease was fatal in nearly every case between the ages of 20 and 50.

Pulmonary inflammations occasioned 25 deaths, being 16·5 % of those from all causes, and at the rate of 2·7 per 1,000—about a fourth occurring under the age of five.

As already observed, the deaths of young children from wasting and convulsive diseases (31) were relatively numerous, forming 20·4 % of the total mortality, and being at the rate of 3·3 per 1,000—the highest of any of the larger districts in the combination, and nearly 1·0 per 1,000 above the “mean rate” of the whole.

Only two inquests were held during the year, both on deaths from “natural causes.”

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Harry Lloyd.

THE inspector's return for 1887 (see Table III) shews that in this district 1,385 premises were inspected, of which 211 were

examined in detail, and that nuisances were discovered on 506, of which 374 were abated, formal notices having been served in 312 cases. About 110 referred to foul closets, and 60 to drains and dead wells, but a large part of the year's work has been in relation to the fouling of ditches and streams, &c., which has been abated in 310 cases. In addition earth closets have been introduced on 12 premises, water supply provided or improved on 37, and two houses at Crowthorn built in contravention of the Building Bye Laws in force in Sandhurst parish have been pulled down. It has been necessary to take proceedings in several cases in connection with the fouling of a watercourse at Bracknell, to which I shall have to refer again.

I have also reported to the Authority relative to the regulations for cowsheds and dairies to be made by them.

Seven samples of water have been submitted to analysis by me. One of the number was of good quality, and three others were passable; the remaining three were distinctly fouled, including two examined in connection with the proceedings just mentioned.

In my report for 1886 I referred to the complaints as to the condition of the Blackwater river, and the fouling which was in some measure contributed to by a bad effluent coming from the sewage farm of the Royal Military College. The cleansing of the river bed, taken in hand towards the latter part of the year, was not completed till the spring of 1887. Not long afterwards fresh complaint was made of the continuance of the pollution of the river by the farm. Further inspections were made by the inspector and by me, and I satisfied myself that the complaint was not without foundation. After some amount of correspondence the ground was ultimately opened (by order of the Colonel of the Royal Engineers having authority in the matter) and the drains laid bare at two points where it was suspected that the mischief arose, and it was discovered that at the one place the main sewage drain had sunk and broken, thus allowing direct leakage of sewage into the underground drain;

and at the other, close to where the effluent passed away, all the drains were smashed up so as to permit the escape of the crude sewage already referred to, into the outfall ditch. The necessary works were carried out to remedy what was amiss, and no further complaint has been since made.

At the New Road, Ascot, near the Royal Kennels, a row of 19 tenements was found to be in a very insanitary condition, sending their slop sewage into a stream in front, and having an extremely foul ditch at the rear (receiving overflows from cesspits) which ditch also communicated with the stream, from whence the water supply of a good part of Winkfield is taken a little lower in its course. Some little has since been done to remedy this state of things, but not much that is satisfactory.

At Ascot Priory the drainage arrangements were also found to be very defective, the foul sewage escaping to and forming a large offensive pool in the grounds some distance behind the buildings. The drainage, however, has since been rearranged and put into a satisfactory condition.

At Bullbrook Schools it was found that the stream, which is a good deal used for drinking purposes, was fouled by leakage from the cesspits into the adjoining ditch; some repairs have been executed, but the matter has not been satisfactorily dealt with.

A very careful examination has been made of the drainage of the greater part of Bracknell by the inspector, which was subsequently verified by me, and it was found that a considerable number of premises discharged slop sewage, and in some cases cesspit overflows into a watercourse, which, coming from near the Railway Station as far as Skimpit-lane, continues along the Wokingham-road, ending in the stream which passes Wesley Mills and was then being used for drinking purposes at some cottages in which fatal attacks of diphtheria occurred in the autumn. This watercourse (or ditch) was in some places in a very foul and offensive condition. Two samples of the water were taken for examination at different points, and while both

were found much contaminated one was polluted to an extreme degree. Notices were served to abate the nuisances thus caused, but ultimately it was found necessary to take proceedings against several offenders. Fifteen cases were brought before the Wokingham Bench, convictions being obtained and orders made by the justices to remedy the cause of complaint within three months.

The number of new cases of pauper sickness returned during the year was 521, of which 102 were of children under five years old, and they included about 60 attacks of zymotic complaints, viz.:— Measles, 10; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria and croup, 12; diarrhoea, 31. In addition to these, outbreaks of these complaints have occurred mainly affecting the children of the labouring classes, but not limited to them.

Only two attacks of enteric fever were notified, and small pox has been entirely absent from the district.

Early in the spring there was a considerable outbreak of measles at Crowthorn and at the great schools in the neighbourhood. It was found necessary to close the public elementary schools at Broadmoor and Crowthorn, but none of the attacks proved fatal. Towards the end of the year the complaint broke out in Bracknell and spread in its vicinity, but only one death occurred up to its close.

Whooping cough carried off three children in one family in the late autumn.

Scarlet fever made its appearance in January in an isolated cottage in a wood at Goaters Hill, near the offensive sewage pool coming from Ascot Priory already referred to, the first to be attacked being a boy who complained of being made ill by the smell from it. There were seven cases in the family, and a few others among children attending the same schools, but there was not any serious spread of the complaint, nor any death. In the autumn there was also another small and non-fatal outbreak at Binfield. Cases occurred in four or five families, including two inns, but precautions were strictly enforced and there was not any material spread of the infection.

At about the same time diphtheria made its appearance in the same parish, the most serious cases being those which occurred in a group of cottages at Wesley Mills, the sanitary condition of which was very bad, while they were at the time (owing to the drying up of their wells from the continued drought) entirely dependent for their water supply on a stream which had received the watercourse already referred to as being fouled with the sewage of Bracknell. Several children in three families were attacked, and there were two deaths. Besides these there were a few cases, with one death, in two families in other parts of the parish, but the complaint did not spread further. Inflammatory croup in young children also proved fatal twice.

Enteric fever has been twice notified. The first was in March at Bullbrook, but the complaint was contracted at Reading. The case ended in recovery, and there was not any spread of disease. The other, also a single attack, but fatal, occurred in the autumn at Crowthorn. The sanitary arrangements of this house, nearly a new one, and of the better class, proved on examination to be most seriously defective, but have since been entirely re-arranged. There were also two deaths from diarrhoea in the year.

The registered births were 372 in number (M. 195, F. 177), and the deaths 176, twelve of which, nearly all aged persons, occurred in the Union House. Thirteen deaths occurred in Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, which, with four out of the five in the Hospital at Ascot Priory, have to be deducted as being of persons not belonging to the district; but as five deaths in Moultsford Asylum of previous residents have to be added, the corrected number is 164 (M. 90, F. 74), equivalent to 44·1 % of the births, which were at the rather low rate of 27·5, the death rate being 12·1 per 1,000 of the estimated population, or about 3·7 under the mean rate of the sanitary combination for the year—see Table V. The percentage of deaths occurring under the age of one year was also below the average rate, being only 9·1 % of the births, as were the deaths above 60; but between 15 and 60

the proportions were in excess of the corresponding means by 10 %. This is, however, probably the natural result of the age distribution of the population, which is gradually losing the purely agricultural character, and becoming largely residential, with a correspondingly increased proportion of servants and others in comparatively early or middle life.

As regards the mortality from the more important groups of diseases, I have already referred to all resulting from zymotic complaints, 12 in number, or 7·3 % of those from all causes, and equivalent to a death rate of 0·9 per 1,000 of the population, which is about a third below the mean rate for the year.

Consumption accounted for 20 deaths, nearly all between the ages of 20 and 50, being 12·2 % of those from all causes, and at the rate of 1·5 per 1,000. These figures are considerably above the corresponding "means."

Pulmonary inflammations caused 29, and the wasting and convulsive diseases of children below five, 30 deaths; each being about equal to 18 % of the entire mortality, and at the rate of a little above 2·0 per 1,000.

Of nine inquests held during the year, exclusive of those on persons dying in Broadmoor Asylum, six were on deaths from "natural causes," one from suicide, and two from accidental injuries.

WINDSOR RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. William Menzies.

IN this district the inspector's returns of the sanitary work of 1887 (see Table III) shews 380 premises visited during the year, 51 being inspected in detail. Nuisances were found existing on 245, and were abated, formal notices being required in 58 cases, and legal proceedings in seven, these last relating mostly to questions of impure water supply, or to breaches of the building bye laws. Of the nuisances abated more than 60 arose from

foul closets, about the same number from bad water supply, offensive drains accounted for 36, and foul ditches, &c., for 21, the rest being of a miscellaneous character.

I have reported to the Authority as to the regulations to be made by them for the management of cowhouses and dairies under the Act of 1886, and a scheme was settled for that purpose.

I have also submitted 15 samples of water to analysis, eight of which were so seriously polluted that I advised the closing of the respective wells, which was carried out voluntarily in some cases, and in others in accordance with the orders of the Justices, fresh supplies being obtained either by ordinary well sinking or by driving tube wells, and in two cases by laying on services from the mains of the West London Water Company. Fifty-four cottages at the Sand Pits, Englefield Green, previously entirely dependent on polluted wells for all purposes, have also been furnished with supplies from the last-named source, the work being carried out (by contract) under the orders of the Sanitary Authority in accordance with Section 62 of the Public Health Act in consequence of the failure of the owner of the property to comply with the notices served on him. Ultimately it became necessary to take proceedings for the recovery of the expenses thus incurred, amounting to about £65, and the necessary orders were made by the Justices. An appeal was lodged against their decision, which was heard at the ensuing Quarter Sessions at Newington, and dismissed with costs, the original order being confirmed.

The state of the cottages at and near Alexandra-place, Clewer, has again been brought under the attention of the Authority, and I advised that steps should be taken to have several of them closed, as in my opinion their insanitary condition and the state of dilapidation into which they had been allowed to get rendered them quite unfit for habitation. In the end some were pulled down and others cleaned and patched up a little, but it is to be regretted that the whole of them were not demolished and the ground cleared, so that the new tenements might have been

better arranged with a view to the health and comfort of their occupiers.

A report to the same effect was also laid before the Authority as to a row of six wooden cottages at Middle Hill, Egham, which were in a filthy and ruinous condition, and it was resolved to take the steps necessary to get them closed. The state of a considerable number of the cottages at the Sand Pits and at Victoria-road, Egham, has similarly been reported on in detail. Several of these were so ruinous as to be absolutely dangerous, in addition to being in a foul and insanitary state, and the Authority ordered the requisite notices to be served, but they had not been complied with by the end of the year.

The state of the ditches at Clewer Green, Spital, and Lover's Walk has again given rise to complaint, and in my report on the subject I pointed out that the cutting off of the drainage complained of (though necessary on public grounds, and indeed the only course possible) would simply convert a public nuisance into a more dangerous private one, with consequent risk to the health of the tenants of the premises complained of; and that the only sufficient and effectual method of dealing with the matter was to provide proper sewerage for that part of the district; this becoming increasingly necessary year by year, as the small cottages recently erected had rarely anything like sufficient garden ground to be able to deal with the sewage properly. As a temporary remedy it was resolved to require the cutting off of all but surface water drains from the ditches in question.

On several occasions it has been necessary to require the prompt removal of cesspit contents and other filth deposited in gardens within a few yards of houses or wells; in one or two instances the stuff had soaked so rapidly into the nearest wells as to render the water absolutely unuseable in a few days.

The number of new cases of pauper sickness returned during the year was 127, 22 being children under five years of age—11 only being attacks of zymotic complaints—mostly measles.

Sixty notifications of infectious illness were also received from medical practitioners, referring to measles (34), scarlet fever (7), diphtheria (4), continued fevers (6), erysipelas (8), and puerperal fever (1).

No attack of small pox has come to my knowledge.

Measles prevailed rather extensively in Clewer and Spital during the spring and early summer, as also in Old Windsor, but the mortality was very small, there being only three infantile deaths. All practicable precautions were taken to limit the spread of infection both as regards attendance at schools and at the great gatherings of children in connection with the Jubilee festivities in Windsor Park.

Scarlet fever has made its appearance in the district three or four times, but it did not spread seriously on either occasion, and it caused only one (infantile) death, viz., at Egham in January. At the funeral of this child the coffin was conveyed to the cemetery in a fly, which was used twice afterwards on the same day to carry ordinary passengers without having been disinfected. Fortunately infection was not spread in either instance, and immediately the fact was made known the fly was thoroughly disinfected under the inspector's orders. The facts were brought under the notice of the Sanitary Authority, but no proceedings were taken against the owner of the fly, as he alleged ignorance of the nature of the complaint the child died of. In the autumn it again appeared both in Egham, Egham Hythe, and Clewer, but on each occasion its extension was prevented.

Diphtheria was fatal to four young children,—and to a boy twelve years old who fell ill in February and was sickening for the attack when he returned to school at Clewer from Ealing, where the complaint prevailed at the time. The next death occurred at the Nursery, Sunningdale, a row of 12 cottages of a most insanitary description and having a highly polluted water-supply. On several previous occasions their condition and faulty arrangements have been brought under the notice of the Authority, but after some minor improvements

had been made they were allowed to get into as bad a state as before. In the end proceedings were taken before the justices to get the well closed and other works executed, and an order was made to close the same for domestic use, cleanse drains, underdrain gardens, and cut off cesspit overflow from an adjoining ditch, which order was carried out. In the autumn a fatal attack occurred in Bexley-street, a locality in which (and in its immediate neighbourhood) several cases of serious zymotic illness have occurred during the last few years. Various samples of the well waters have been examined from time to time and have proved to be passable though of low quality, but the sink wastes were not disconnected from the drains, but went to them direct, the traps also being quite unreliable. They have now been cut off and made to deliver outside over proper gullies, and the drain itself was thoroughly examined and cleaned out from end to end.

Enteric fever has been notified several times and occasioned four deaths. The first attack occurred in February at Newington-place, Clewer, and the illness was probably due to the same cause (*viz.*, the entry of drain air into the house through the sink waste) as the previously mentioned case, as was one which occurred in Bexley-street later in the year. Other attacks were notified and the attendant circumstances enquired into at Clewer Green, Albert-place, The Glanty, and New-road, Egham. At the last-named the illness was attributed to the foul smell from a quantity of fish offal deposited near the place where the child had been playing, but the premises themselves were also in a bad sanitary state.

Diarrhœa. Although there was not any serious outbreak of this complaint it caused the deaths of 12 infants and two older persons, or nearly half the zymotic mortality of the year.

The births registered in 1887 numbered 674 (M. 361, F. 313), being at the rate of 30·2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and the total deaths were 325, of which 69 occurred in public institutions, *viz.*, Union House, 29 ; St. Andrew's Hospital and

the House of Mercy, 23 ; and Holloway's Sanatorium at Virginia Water, 17. Fifty-two of these have to be deducted as non-residents in the district, viz., Union House, 16 ; Hospitals, 19 ; and Asylum, 17. See Tables IV A and B. As one death occurred in Moultsford Asylum of a previous resident in the district, the corrected number is 275 (M. 158, F. 117), being at the low rate of only 12·3 per 1,000 of the population. Reference to Table I shews that this rate is not only very much the lowest yet attained in the district, but it is also almost the lowest reached in 1887 by any district in the sanitary combination, and 3·5 below the "mean" of them all. It should be added that this low mortality rate has been coincident with a high birth rate (see Table V), consequently the deaths were only 40·8 % of the year's births, the lowest percentage of any district in the combination for the year, and nearly 14 % under the mean rate of the whole. The percentage of infantile mortality (under one year) to the births was equally small, being 7·9 %, or 3 % below the "mean rate" for the sanitary combination. In Table V the percentages of the total mortality occurring at various groups of ages is given, and from them it will be seen that, although the actual and the relative mortality of the year was low, a larger proportion of the deaths occurred at the earlier ages than was the case in several of the other and more purely agricultural districts, the percentage occurring above the age of 60 being 34·1 % as against a mean rate of 41 %.

The total number of deaths from zymotic complaints was 29, 18 being children under five years of age. They were 10·5 % of the deaths from all causes, and at the rate of 1·3 per 1,000 of the population—see Table VI. Nearly all these deaths have already been referred to.

Consumption accounted for 30 deaths of residents in the district, in addition to 19 of non-residents who died in public institutions, which last are not taken into account in calculating the death rate and percentage of total mortality, which were practically the same as for zymotic diseases.

Lung inflammations were fatal to 49 persons, of whom 22 were children below five years of age: 17·8 % of the deaths from all causes are thus accounted for, the rate being 2·0 per 1,000 living.

The mortality from the wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five was below the average, amounting to only 39 deaths or 13·9 % of the whole. Of these nearly a third were infants prematurely born or too feeble to survive above a few days, or at most, weeks. The rate was 1·7 per 1,000, a fourth less than the "mean rate" of the year.

Fourteen inquests were held, three being on deaths from suicide, five from accident, and one from starvation. The remainder were from natural causes.

TABLES
OF
STATISTICS,
1887.

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1887.

TABLE I.

‡ In the columns marked thus (‡) the deaths in Hospitals, in the Public Lunatic Asylums, and in Union Houses are distributed in the respective Districts according to previous residence ; those of persons not belonging to any of them being altogether excluded from calculation.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Inhabited Houses. Census 1881.	Corrected Popula- tion of Sanitary Districts estimated to middle of 1887 ‡	Births Registered 1887.	Corrected Deaths, 1887. ‡	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 living.														
					1874. ‡	1875. ‡	1876. ‡	1877. ‡	1878. ‡	1879. ‡	1880. ‡	1881. ‡	1882. ‡	1883. ‡	1884. ‡	1885. ‡	1886 ‡	1887 ‡	
NEWBURY Rural	2,516	11,227	203	191	19·7	24·2	16·7	19·6	19·7	16·5	16·8	16·5	17·4	16·1	15·2	19·6	16·5	17·0	
„ Urban	2,176	10,528	322	166	18·8	19·0	18·2	19·4	22·1	18·3	20·6	17·0	17·9	19·5	16·7	17·5	18·5	15·8	
HUNGERFORD Rural	4,054	16,825	505	323	15·4	19·2	16·1	16·5	17·7	17·6	16·6	16·0	17·0	18·3	19·0	17·7	18·0	19·2	
ABINGDON Rural	2,884	13,508	381	199	17·9	19·9	16·7	17·2	18·3	18·8	16·6	16·2	16·1	16·4	18·1	14·5	15·5	14·7	
„ Urban	1,455	5,668	181	99	21·2	22·2	21·4	23·2	22·1	22·1	17·8	15·4	16·4	17·5	20·5	17·4	19·2	17·5	
WALLINGFORD Rural	2,467	11,179	293	224	17·8	19·5	16·0	15·8	17·0	20·6	18·4	14·7	15·5	16·6	18·1	16·8	17·9	20·5	
„ Urban	560	2,575	83	65	18·7	20·6	16·5	16·0	22·3	21·4	17·2	15·7	24·9	13·7	21·7	15·3	21·9	25·3	
BRADFIELD Rural	3,608	19,078	577	291	16·5	17·8	15·7	16·3	15·8	18·0	17·8	15·2	13·8	18·1	15·2	16·2	16·0	15·6	
COOKHAM Rural	1,848	8,807	252	140	16·2	18·9	15·1	16·2	17·3	18·1	15·1	12·2	14·9	14·1	18·1	20·0	15·2	15·9	
MAIDENHEAD Urban	1,549	9,415	281	152	12·7	20·8	14·8	17·2	15·5	17·5	14·0	12·7	19·3	17·0	13·2	18·3	16·2	16·2	
EASTHAMSTEAD Rural	2,255	13,510	372	164	11·1	14·9	10·6	12·7	14·3	13·3	14·7	12·8	15·5	14·4	12·2	14·3	12·3	12·1	
WINDSOR Rural	3,675	22,309	674	275	14·5	18·0	18·8	16·1	17·5	14·8	17·2	14·3	14·8	16·3	14·3	14·2	16·2	12·3	
(Combined Districts.) TOTAL...	29,047	144,627	4,214	2,289	Mean Rates 17·2	19·6	16·3	16·7	17·7	17·5	16·9	14·9	16·0	16·8	16·3	16·5	16·4	15·8	

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1887.

TABLE III.

Returns, by Inspectors of Nuisances, of Sanitary Works carried out in the Year 1887.

[illegible]

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1887.

TABLE IV. "A"

TABLE OF DEATHS registered during the Year 1887, in the Combined Rural and Urban Sanitary Districts of Berkshire, classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities, and showing also the Population of such Localities, and the Births therein during the Year.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.		Area in Acres.	TOTAL POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	TOTAL REGISTERED. MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.						MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																										
			Census 1881.	Estimated to middle of 1887.		At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup (not spasmodic). Whooping Cough.	Contind Fever.		Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Rheumatic Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Puerperal Fever.	Ague.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	*(Under 5 years)		All other Diseases.				
																		Enteric or Typhoid.	Other or doubtful.													Wasting Diseases.	Convulsive Diseases.					
(No. of Column)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28 ^A	28 ^B	29	30	31	32 ^A	32 ^B	32 ^C	33		
NEWBURY RURAL	40554	11183	11098	M. 142	F. 151	M. 96	F. 78	38	15	9	6	34	72	Under 5 ...	3 ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	17	12	4	
					293		174								5 upwds. ...	2 ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	19	13	9	...	...	54
NEWBURY URBAN	2402	10143	10655	168	154	83	99	30	23	3	8	39	79	Under 5 ...	3 ...	1	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	1	14	10	4	
					322		182								5 upwds. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	14	8	29	2	...	...	62
HUNGERFORD RURAL	98287	17795	16825	264	241	170	149	69	24	12	10	65	139	Under 5 ...	5 ...	...	...	1	8	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	31	16	10	
					505		319								5 upwds. ...	2 ...	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	11	40	37	3	...	...	112
ABINGDON RURAL	54815	13621	13591	185	196	98	103	38	20	8	5	44	86	Under 5 ...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	1	19	10	7	
					381		201								5 upwds. ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	13	7	21	27	10	...	...	58	
ABINGDON URBAN	345	5676	5600	99	82	44	48	13	11	6	3	19	40	Under 5 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	4	4	
					181		92								5 upwds. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	9	4	5	...	...	41
WALLINGFORD RURAL	40456	11690	11482	128	165	135	126	36	13	12	13	75	112	Under 5 ...	3	1	3	3	1	2	...	2	20	10	4
					293		261								5 upwds. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	19	40	35	11	...	...	97
WALLINGFORD URBAN	404	2803	2534	46	37	45	40	18	6	2	...	11	48	Under 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	11	3	2	
					83		85								5 upwds. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	5	...	...	...	37
BRADFIELD RURAL	62166	17972	19078	294	283	144	133	67	25	10	3	52	120	Under 5 ...	12	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	1	...	35	12	5	
					577		277								5 upwds. ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	10	13	33	27	4	...	...	90	
COOKHAM RURAL	26932	8715	8723	117	135	72	56	24	10	8	6	33	47	Under 5 ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	14	9	1	
					252		128								5 upwds. ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	10	10	16	8	...	...	39	
MAIDENHEAD URBAN	2560	8219	9485	144	137	85	76	37	14	3	9	38	60	Under 5 ...	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	21	10	2	
					281		161								5 upwds. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	10	7	19	21	...	...	...	47	
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL	25176	12664	13940	195	177	98	78	34	14	5	11	53	59	Under 5 ...	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	25	5	3	
					372		176								5 upwds. ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	4	...	9	19	19	20	3	...	...	46
WINDSOR RURAL	20152	19517	22389	361	313	187	138	53	32	11	17	99	113	Under 5 ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	22	...	1	28	10	5	
					674		325								5 upwds. ...	1	...	2	1	4	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	18	41	28	30	8	100
TOTAL	374249	139998	145400	2143	2071	1257	1124	457	207	89	91	562	975	Under 5 ...	40	6	7	7	31	...	1	...	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	112	1	9	238	111	51	
					4214		2381								5 upwds. ...	7	1	7	2	...	1	17	1	18	...	9	8	111	...	106	165	253	264	63	...	...	783

* Columns 32B and 32C.—“Wasting Diseases” (under 5 years) include:—Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, Premature Birth and Malformations.
“Convulsive Diseases” include:—Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laryngismus, and Teething.

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1887.

TABLE IV. "B"

TABLE OF "CORRECTED" DEATHS occurring during the Year 1887, in the Combined Rural and Urban Sanitary Districts of Berkshire, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities, showing also the estimated "corrected" Population of such Localities, and the Deaths in Public Institutions therein.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.		"Corrected" Population, all ages. Estimated to middle of 1887.	Deaths outside district of persons belonging thereto.	Deaths within district of persons not belonging thereto.	DEATHS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS WITHIN DISTRICT.						TOTAL "CORRECTED" MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.						MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																											
					Union Houses.		H'pitals.		Lunatic Asylums.		At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup (not spasmodic).	Whooping Cough.	Contind Fever.			Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Rheumatic Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Puerperal Fever.	Ague.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	*(Under 5 years)		All other Diseases.			
					TOTAL. Persons not belonging to District.	Persons not belonging to District.	TOTAL. Persons not belonging to District.	Persons not belonging to District.	TOTAL. Persons not belonging to District.	Persons not belonging to District.														Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Other or doubtful.													Wasting Diseases.	Convulsive Diseases.				
(No. of Column)	1	2	3	4	A	B	C	D	E	F	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28 ^A	28 ^B	29	30	31	32 ^A	32 ^B	32 ^C	33		
NEWBURY RURAL ...	11227	17	M. 108 F. 83 191	38	16	9	6	37	85	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	3	1	4	1	9	15	20	15	9	65
NEWBURY URBAN ...	10526	2	18	26	17	4	1	71 166 95	30	22	3	8	36	67	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	3	...	1	1	4	2	10	11	7	27	2	53	
HUNGERFORD RURAL ...	16825	4	...	15	173 323 150	69	24	12	10	67	141	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	5	1	8	3	1	11	11	41	37	3	115	
ABINGDON RURAL ...	13508	6	8	20	8	98 199 101	35	20	7	5	48	84	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1	1	6	4	1	2	7	...	1	19	10	4	
ABINGDON URBAN ...	5668	7	48 99 51	15	11	7	3	19	44	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	2	1	3	1	7	4	4	4			
WALLINGFORD RURAL ...	11179	24	56	61	56	...	116 224 108	36	13	12	10	49	104	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	3	1	3	3	1	2	...	2	20	10	4		
WALLINGFORD URBAN ...	2575	2	22	31	22	31 65 34	18	6	2	...	9	30	Under 5 5 upwds.	3	4	3	6	5	21		
BRADFIELD RURAL ...	19078	14	...	20	153 291 138	67	25	10	5	57	127	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	12	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	7	2	14	1	...	35	12	5		
COOKHAM RURAL ...	8807	12	80 140 60	24	10	8	7	36	55	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	2	1	1	5	10	12	18	8	47
MAIDENHEAD URBAN ...	9415	2	11	21	9	5	2	77 152 75	37	14	3	8	37	53	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	6	1	1	1	1	2	9	7	19	19	41
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL .	13510	5	17	12	...	5	4	13	13	...	90 164 74	34	14	4	11	48	53	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	7	25	5	3	
WINDSOR RURAL ...	22309	1	52	29	16	23	19	17	17	...	158 275 117	53	31	11	14	72	94	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	2	1	3	12	1	22	...	1	28	10	4	
TOTAL ...	144627	96	184	174	73	37	26	91	86	...	1203 2289 1086	456	206	88	87	515	937	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	40	6	7	7	31	...	1	...	41	...	1	10	112	1	9	239	111	46		

* Columns 32B and 32C.—"Wasting Diseases" (under 5 years) include:—Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, Premature Birth and Malformations.
"Convulsive Diseases" include:—Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laryngismus, and Teething.

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BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1887.

TABLE V.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Estimated "Corrected" Population.	Birth Rate per 1,000 living.	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage Rate of Corrected Deaths to Births.	Percentage Rate of Corrected Deaths under 1 year to Births.	Percentage of Total Corrected Mortality occurring at various Ages.						
						Under 1 year	1 to 5	Total	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 60	Over 60
NEWBURY Rural	11,227	26.1	17.0	65.2	13.0	19.9	8.4	28.3	4.7	3.1	19.4	44.5
" Urban	10,526	30.6	15.8	51.6	9.3	18.1	13.2	31.3	1.8	4.8	21.7	40.3
HUNGERFORD Rural ...	16,825	30.0	19.2	62.9	13.7	21.4	7.4	28.8	3.7	3.1	20.7	43.7
ABINGDON Rural	13,508	28.2	14.7	52.2	9.2	17.6	10.0	27.6	3.5	2.5	24.1	42.2
" Urban	5,668	31.9	17.5	54.7	8.3	15.1	11.1	26.2	7.1	3.0	19.2	44.4
WALLINGFORD Rural ...	11,179	26.2	20.5	76.5	12.3	16.1	5.8	21.9	5.3	4.3	22.2	46.3
" Urban	2,575	32.2	25.3	78.3	21.7	27.7	9.2	36.9	3.1	...	13.8	46.2
BRADFIELD Rural	19,078	30.9	15.6	50.4	11.4	23.0	8.6	31.6	3.4	1.7	19.6	43.8
COOKHAM Rural	8,807	29.3	15.9	55.6	9.5	17.1	7.1	24.2	5.7	5.0	25.8	39.3
MAIDENHEAD Urban ...	9,415	29.8	16.2	54.1	13.2	24.3	9.2	33.5	2.0	5.3	24.3	34.9
EASTHAMPESTEAD Rural	13,510	27.5	12.1	44.1	9.1	20.7	8.5	29.2	2.4	6.7	29.3	32.3
WINDSOR Rural	22,309	30.2	12.3	40.8	7.9	19.2	11.3	30.5	4.0	5.1	26.2	34.1
MEAN RATES ... ..	.....	29.2	15.8	54.3	10.8	19.9	9.0	28.9	3.8	3.8	22.5	41.0

Deaths in Hospitals, in Union Houses, and in Public Lunatic Asylums are distributed in the respective Sanitary Districts according to previous residence. See *Note* TABLE I.

TABLE VI.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.			Corrected Death Rates per 1,000 living for				Percentage of Total Corrected Mortality caused by			
			*Chief Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Pulmonary Inflamma- tions.	Wasting & Convulsive Dis. under 5	*Chief Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Pulmonary Inflamma- tions.	Wasting & Convulsive Dis. under 5
NEWBURY Rural ..	...	...	1.1	1.4	2.5	2.6	6.8	8.4	14.6	15.2
" Urban ...	...	...	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.3	8.4	7.8	10.9	14.5
HUNGERFORD Rural ...	...	...	1.6	.6	3.3	2.8	8.3	3.4	17.3	14.6
ABINGDON Rural ...	...	...	1.2	.7	2.0	2.1	8.0	4.5	13.6	14.6
" Urban ...	...	...	1.0	1.4	3.0	1.4	6.1	8.1	17.2	8.1
WALLINGFORD Rural ...	...	...	1.2	1.8	2.3	2.7	6.1	8.9	11.6	13.4
" Urban ...	...	...	1.9	1.2	4.3	5.4	7.7	4.6	16.9	21.6
BRADFELD Rural ...	...	...	1.5	.9	2.6	2.5	9.8	5.7	16.5	15.8
COOKHAM Rural ...	...	...	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.6	6.4	7.1	12.9	16.4
MAIDENHEAD Urban ...	...	...	1.4	.7	2.7	3.3	8.5	4.6	16.5	20.4
EASTHAMPSTEAD Rural ...	...	...	.9	1.5	2.1	2.2	7.3	12.2	17.7	18.3
WINDSOR Rural ...	...	...	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.7	10.5	10.9	17.8	13.9
MEAN RATE IN 1887	...	...	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.4	8.2	7.2	15.5	15.3
" " 1886	...	...	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.6	7.8	7.8	16.3	15.9
" " 1885	...	...	1.1	1.4	2.9	2.3	6.8	8.5	17.5	14.0
" " 1884	...	...	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.3	10.9	8.0	13.3	14.4
" " 1883	...	...	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.4	10.2	9.7	15.6	14.5
" " 1882	...	...	2.1	1.1	2.2	...	13.2	7.2	13.6	...
" " 1881	...	...	1.1	1.6	2.2	...	9.7	10.7	14.7	...
" " 1880	...	...	2.0	1.5	2.9	2.7	11.9	8.8	17.2	15.8
" " 1879	...	...	1.2	1.7	3.3	2.1	9.0	9.9	18.9	12.2
" " 1878	...	...	2.4	1.6	2.9	2.4	13.7	9.1	16.4	13.7
" " 1877	...	...	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.3	11.2	10.8	14.5	13.4
" " 1876	...	...	1.7	1.6	2.5	...	10.2	9.7	14.4	...
" " 1875	...	...	2.2	2.0	3.3	...	11.3	10.1	16.7	...
" " 1874	...	...	...	1.8	2.5	...	9.0	10.7	14.1	...

* Including small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (and croup), whooping cough, fever (typhus, typhoid and other continued), diarrhoea (and dysentery). (For list of Wasting and Convulsive Diseases, see foot-note Table IV.)

